

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

Office on Fox Street.

Issued Every Friday at Hartford, Ky.

SAM A. ANDERSON Editor.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election Nov. 2, 1897.

County Judge, Jas. A. Park.
County Clerk, M. S. Ringland.
Circuit Clerk, Sam A. Anderson.
County Attorney, M. L. Heavrin.
Sheriff, S. T. Stevens.
School Superintendent, F. W. Rogers.
Jailer, Thos. H. Black.
Assessor, G. D. Royal.
Coroner, L. W. Hunt.
Surveyor, N. Moxley.

MAGISTRATE.
Hartford Dist.—Christopher Allen.
Cromwell Dist.—John H. Wilson.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce
R. A. BYERS
As a candidate for Representative
from Ohio county, subject to the action
of the Republican party.

FOR MAGISTRATE.

We are authorized to announce
THOS. H. FAUGHIT
As a candidate for Magistrate in the
Rosine Magisterial District, subject
to the action of the Republican party.
We are authorized to announce
L. B. LONKY

As a candidate for Magistrate in the
Rosine Magisterial District, subject
to the action of the Republican party.

If you have tears, prepare to shed them; when Hon. P. Wat Hardin is defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor, which he certainly will be.

HERETOFORE when a Democratic ticket was nominated in this county the *Herald* always put up the device, Wonder what's the matter? They think they're looking the Populists.

The reception accorded the President at Nashville was a rousing one. A Republican President is received as enthusiastically in Southern States as elsewhere. Sectionalism is a thing of the past.

THERE is a certain class of people in existence, who make it a special duty, to injure their best friends; the more favors a man bestows upon them, the more certain they are to sting him in the end. The blackest of crimes is ingratitude.

THE sound money Democrats will hold a convention on July 14th to nominate a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Indications are that the convention will be largely attended and enthusiastic. It is not in the cards for a free silver man to win in Kentucky this year.

But Democrats of Ohio county recognize the position in which they find themselves and their organ this week tries to make it appear that Mr. Parker, the Populist, did not want the Democrats to endorse him. The *Herald* says:

"But Mr. Parker nor any of the other well informed Populists of Kentucky expected the Democrats to endorse him in their State convention for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the efforts of the Republican sheet here to create prejudice on this account are far-fetched to say the least. Such a move was not contemplated by anybody—not even the Fox Alley editor."

We will see what Mr. Parker says about the Democracy and fusion. His paper, the *Free Republic*, says:

"Personally, I did all in my power for Bryan and the nine Democratic congressional candidates where we had no nominees. I spoke in every congressional district—in more than sixty counties. I never faltered once in that long drawn battle of 1895."

"But this year, in April, the Populist convention nominated me for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. I didn't seek a nomination—but strove to avoid it. But the convention thought by making me the nominee after my incessant labor for the cause last year, the silver Democrats would at least show us a long delayed courtesy, and endorse my nomination and 'unite the silver vote.'

"But let us note the Kentucky Democracy. Two months after my nomination, after I had through the public print given due notice that under no circumstances would I withdraw from the race, they nominated another candidate, and divide the silver vote."

"At their convention, dozens insisted there was no difference of principle between us. Then it was a difference of office; and for one little State office and two deputyships, the pride of the Democracy deliberately served notice upon my party, that its co-operation was not needed except when Populists vote for Democratic nominees."

The *Herald*'s puny attempt to shove the blame off onto the Populists will not work. It would have been right for the silver Democracy to have endorsed Mr. Parker. How can the Democratic candidates of Ohio county have the cheek to solicit Populists votes after the fight they made against Mr. Parker here and at Frankfort. The blame is with the Democratic party.

PILLS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
GUMS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tonic, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.
Consumption.

The blackberry crop this year will be enormous.

Hon. W. A. HARVEY, better known as "Cain," delivered an address in Louisville last week on the subject of the free and unlimited currency of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. His crowd was small.

There will be a Populist ticket on the official ballot in November, and the only name appearing on that ticket will be Hon. Ja A. Parker, the Populist nominee for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The fusion ticket in this county will be placed on the ballot directly under the rooster and will be designated as "the Democratic Ticket," and will be under the direct control of the Democratic committee.

In the next election there will be the following tickets on the ballot: The Republican, the Democratic, the Populist, the National Democratic and perhaps the Prohibitionists. Those gentlemen who were nominated in this county as Populists will appear on the official ballot as Democrats, from the simple fact that they will be under the rooster, which is the Democratic design.

This wheat crop will be good this year. All other crops did fair to yield a bountiful and abundant harvest. We have a sound and staple currency, and will soon have an American protective tariff. Prosperity is coming. Its golden beams are already dispersing the gloom created by four years of Democratic rule and rain. No one is heard to croak hard times except disappointed politicians out of a job.

Hon. H. W. SROY has assumed control of the *Grayson Eagle*. He was once before editor of that paper and under his editorial it attained a very high degree of strength and general efficiency. He will now make the paper all it was under his former management and more too. The paper will soar to greater heights than it has yet reached and will lend valuable aid to the cause of Republicanism in Grayson county. We wish Mr. Sroy the greatest possible success in the field of journalism.

The *Herald* this week asks us if the Republicans will support the nominees of the gold Democratic convention for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and we will answer that we think not. The Sound Money Democrats represent the best element of the Democratic party, who hold principles above office and they will not lose with any party. It would be the death of the Sound Money Democratic party to go into a fusion agreement just as it will kill the Populist party to fuse with the silver Democratic party, hence we think there will be no fusion.

Some of the rank Democratic papers of the State are always charging the Republicans with the present condition of the State Treasury when they are not responsible. The following from the *Owensboro Inquirer*, Democratic, is a frank admission of the facts:

"Some of the State papers are holding the Republicans wholly responsible for the depleted condition of the treasury, but this is unjust. The Republicans have been in power two years and things have gone from bad to worse in that time, but the responsibility for the condition of affairs rests with those economical patriots who reduced taxation to the extent of 5 cents on the \$100 over the veto of Gov. Buckner. It is as well to bear about the matter."

Some Kentucky newspapers seem to derive some comfort from the fact that a mob has hung a man in the State of Ohio, which is a northern state. Mobs in the North are no excuse for mobs in the South, and the wide spread disposition of our citizens to take the law in their own hands, only points to the existence of a very bad and deplorable state of affairs among the people. Mobs now and then hang an innocent man, and frequently hang men for crimes not punable by death under the law. And yet there is no doubt that many members of the mob called upon to try a case of murder would excuse themselves from the jury on the grounds that they had conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT, ANYHOW?

The hardest word to define in the English language is the word "Democrat." It is said that foreigners who come to America, find their greatest trouble in learning our language, in the fact that the same word can mean so many different things. For instance there is the word *well*. It can mean in three or more different ways. For example as an interjection: "Well, is that so?" As an adverb: "the man who was sick is *well*." And as a noun: "get me a drink of cool water from the *well*."

Such as this mixes a foreigner up. It is even hard for native born Americans sometimes to use the right word in the right place.

They are finding much trouble in this regard at present with the word *Democrat*. Mr. Grover Cleveland is a Democrat. Hon. Jno. G. Carlisle is a Democrat. Mr. Hill of New York, has said, "I am a Democrat." Messrs. P. Wat Hardin and J. C. S. Blackburn are Democrats. Mr. Ben D. Ringo, a former editor of the *Herald*, is a Democrat. Mr. Heber Matthews who now edits the *Free Silver* is a Democ-

rat. But we find among these many differences of opinions on important issues. They represent all sorts of ideas and opinions, and yet are Democrats.

What is a Democrat anyhow? Let me see. The Democratic platform adopted at Chicago resulted in a split in the Democratic party; as a result large numbers of sound money Democrats supported Maj. McKinley either directly or indirectly. Sound money Democrats agreed with the Republicans as far as finances are concerned.

What next? We now find in the U. S. Senate many Democratic Senators who are willing to vote for a protective tariff on wool, sugar and cotton. The protective tariff policy of the Republican party is being endorsed by Democratic U. S. Senators.

We are also informed by the Protective Tariff League that many Democratic papers throughout the South are demanding tariff literature—papers that once were insulting to the League because it offered them such literature. Large numbers of Democrats, therefore, are standing on the financial and tariff planks of the Republican party.

This is not all. The Populists at present are engaged in a bitter fight to keep the Democrats from crowding them off their platform. If the Populists do not keep in the middle of the road it is only a matter of time until Populists will have to get down on their knees before the Democrats and pray: "Please friendly Democrats, can we get up on your platform?"

In view of the facts, it appears that a Democrat can be anything and everything. We, therefore give this definition to the word Democrat: A Democrat is a being of the human species, who has no defined views on political issues; a being, whose privilege it is, to believe in and advocate any principle that will land him in office no matter how great or small "anything, O Lord, no matter how small."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention of the Democrats of Kentucky, who adhere to Democratic principles and are opposed to the declarations and doctrines of the Chicago and Frankfort platforms of 1896 and 1897, is hereby called to meet in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, July 14, 1897, at 2 o'clock p.m., standard time, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be voted for at the ensuing November election.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate for each two hundred votes cast for Cleveland by each county and legislative district at the presidential election in 1892; and one delegate for each fraction over one hundred votes; provided that in any county not having cast as many as two hundred votes at said election of 1892 such county shall be entitled to one delegate in said State Convention.

For the purpose of selecting delegates to said State Convention, a mass meeting in each county shall be held on Saturday, July 10, at 2 o'clock p.m., standard time, at the county seat thereof, at which mass meeting such Democrats of the county shall choose the delegates to which they are entitled, upon the above basis of representation in Keeton and Campbell counties, the meetings shall be in Covington and Newport respectively.

The mass meeting in each county shall be called to order by the county chairman, who shall serve as chairman of the county meeting until a permanent chairman is elected; and it shall be the duty of said county chairman to see that said meeting is fairly and properly organized, and that the delegates therefrom are fairly and properly chosen by the expressed will of a majority of such Democrats attending said meeting; and also to see that the duly chosen chairman and secretary of such mass-meeting properly certify the list of delegates chosen; which certificates shall be signed by the county chairman appointed to call such meetings to order in the county.

In the absence of the county chairman so selected, to call such meeting to order, the meeting shall itself organize and select its own chairman, and he, together with the secretary, shall certify the list of delegates.

In the event that any county shall fail to hold such mass-meeting, or elect delegates, those present from such county at the State Convention shall be authorized to act as delegates from such county.

By order of the Executive Committee.

GEORGE M. DAVIS, Louisville, Chairman.

WASHINGTON.

Situation at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1897.

The most hopeful man on the Republican side of the Senate could scarcely have anticipated the speed that has been made this week in passing of the tariff bill. Not only has there been gratifying progress, but the Republican Senators in their caucus determined to accept the House sugar schedules with a slight amendment, instead of the schedule framed by the Senate committee. This will not only close the mouths of those who were invited to attack the Senate sugar schedules as favorable to the trust but will also reduce the time that the bill is likely to occupy in the conference committee. It strengthens greatly the belief that the

bill will become a law during the present month.

Has Congress been slow? In this connection it is interesting to inquire whether Congress has really been slow in its work on the tariff bill, and this inquiry develops the remarkable fact that no President since Washington has had an opportunity to attach his signature to a tariff bill without a space of time after his inauguration as will William McKinley, unless some entirely unexpected development shall interrupt the progress toward its early completion. There is good reason to believe that the tariff bill will pass the Senate within the present month and that President McKinley will have an opportunity to sign it within four months of the date of his inauguration. Even President Lincoln, who came into office under extraordinary conditions and circumstances, and with war in prospect, did not sign his first tariff act until August 5, 1861. President William Henry Harrison called Congress in special session shortly after his inauguration on March 4, 1841, because of the condition of finances and revenue, yet that Congress did not put its tariff bill upon the statute books until August 30, 1842. President Polk, who was inaugurated on March 4, 1845, did not sign his tariff act until July 3, 1846; Pierce, who was inaugurated in 1853, signed his tariff act March 3, 1857; Grant was inaugurated March 4, 1869, and signed his first tariff act July 15, 1870, and another June 6, 1872. The Garfield administration was inaugurated March 4, 1881, yet the tariff act signed by President Arthur was dated March 3, 1883; President Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed his first tariff act October 1, 1890; Grover Cleveland and his free trade Congress came into power March 4, 1893, yet the Wilson tariff, which he refused to sign, did not become a law until August 28, 1894. In nearly all of the above cases both branches of Congress were in accord with the Executive politically, a single party controlling Senate as well as House. When it is considered that the Republican party, which controls the House, has now but 43 of the 89 members of Senate, the fact that its leaders have been able to make the speed which they have developed in the consideration of this and other important legislation should satisfy the most exacting, it they but take the trouble to compare present conditions and present progress with that of any other period in the history of the country.

GOODS FROM THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Reports from business centers which reach members of Congress here are extremely gratifying. *Dinner Review*, which is accepted as a reliable business barometer, not controlled or influenced by political or other causes which would affect its accuracy, presents that the most satisfactory trade statement for last week has been made since the present business depression began. That statement was remarkable in its showing of the decided decrease in embarrassments in all branches of trade and in reports of unusual activity in all the industries in anticipation of the passage of the tariff bill. The failures reported in most branches of trade are less in the last thirty six months, while the volume of business transacted is, in quantity, larger than in 1892, the year of our greatest prosperity. The slight reduction in value being due to the smaller prices paid for the article of commerce handled. When it is remembered that this happens before the new tariff bill gets upon the statute books, and with the industries of the country depressed by the importations of foreign goods at the rate of over a hundred millions a month, the improvement thus noted is very remarkable.

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Children's Day was observed at No Creek last Sunday and a large crowd was in attendance. The exercises were perfect in every particular and the little folks acquitted themselves handsomely. Dinner was served on the ground and it was quite an enjoyable day for all who attended.

See our writing contest in another column for the teachers.

Buckskin Critter salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rashes, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or any piles required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Williams & Bell.

13 yrs.

No dodging the issues.

Buy a suit that is honest clear through. Insist upon it, costs no more than poorly constructed ones gives a satisfaction never approached by one of the ready to wear kind. Keeps its shape as long as you wear it, and is a suit that will carry you satisfactorily anywhere. A man that wears a suit that "fits" him—will have a better opinion of himself, and feels more kindly toward the rest of humanity.

What kind of a suit do you wear? When you buy pants—make them made to your size, too. We make them up to you from \$1.00 to \$10. Made right. Materials in any style you may fancy—no matter what suits we have them and the price is always the lowest.

The Edward Rose & Co., Chicago—The Fashionable Tailors—that's the name they put their names on the goods—it's a pledge of good workmanship. TRUSSINGTON. Everything that goes toward making your suit in this making—the tailoring—the quality—the fit—the styles—it's just exactly right in every detail, or you can have your money back.

Every new weave and coloring that fashion dictates as chic—every idea that goes toward giving you a well dressed appearance so much desired by all men, is found in suits of this make.

Orders taken by Clegg & Co., Hartford, Ky.

A NEW HOME MADE BANK OF IRON.

The discovery of the North Pole would not be a greater scientific triumph than as a political triumph, has proved the discovery of the error in the transmission of the Democratic bill of the latter upon the question of a protective tariff by Senator Rawlings, of Utah. It is curious, but not unnatural, that the transportation of a word should have been attended by consequences of such importance. Believing that the fathers of the party had decided that a tariff for revenue "only" was the faith delivered to the sinners, the later generations of Democrats have entered into several campaigns with this for their loudest warwhoop, and in the battle of 1892 conquered under banners bearing this strange device.

The fearful disaster brought upon the country by the attempt to enforce this article of party faith, the indomitable failure to raise enough revenue and the increase of the public debt in consequence, resulted in overwhelming the Democratic party in public contempt and defeat in 1892. Of course able leaders of that party were utterly confounded, and have been industriously laboring to understand what made the electoral strike them so hard. Senator Rawlings struck the right trail and has discovered the cause. It appears that the tariff dogma dictated by the fathers was not that tariffs should be construed for revenue "only," but that they should provide for "enough" revenue. This, of course did not declare against protection. Indeed, the Senator shows that these departed paternal Democrats were just as keen to have all the articles in which their States were interested protected by legislation as any free trade Democrats for revenue only of the present day.

The transportation of this word "only" led to a wrong interpretation of Democratic faith, and is responsible for the overthrow of the party, because of the destruction to the material interests of the country caused by the unfortunate error.

The discovery and correction of the mistake will be of great benefit to the country and will be hailed by thousands of Democrats with happy hearts, who all along have suspected that they were not honest converts to the free trade faith. Indeed, our

WHERE THE HONEY IS

The Bees Will Come So It Is With FAIR & COMPANY

Where the goods are the people will come. We are showing for the heated term the prettiest line of dimities, lawns, mulls, swisses ever show in Hartford.

Will sell you

Handsome lawns 5c, pretty dimities 5c, domestic organdies 10c, white organdies 20c, dotted swisses 10c to 30c, Lappet mulls 16c. Any of these goods are what you want for the hot weather.

Besides these we have a lovely line of fans, white, black and blue parasols; white handkerchiefs, cooling underwear, etc., that you must have.

For the gentlemen we have linen suits, white duck pants, white vest, black serge coats and vests, black luster coats, fancy gingham coats, light airy underwear, belts, shirts, ties and many other articles that would prove very comfortable to you.

Visit us for hot weather goods as well as anything else you may want and we are sure to please you in prices and quality.

Hartford Temple of Fashions

FAIR & CO.

OHLATON.

Rev. McRury failed to fill his appointment at Macdonald Sunday.

Mrs Ida Daniel is visiting her sister, Mrs Pig Felix, at Spring Lake.

Mrs. Herring, of Hartford, is the guest of Dr. Byer's family.

Mr. John Dugan is very ill on typhoid fever. Mrs. Alva Drain is ill at this writing. Miss Molly Peyton is on the sick list.

Born to the wife of S. Ford on the 7th a big girl.

Quite a number of our people are aiming to attend Children's Day at Roanoke next Sunday.

Bond & Son shipped a car load of stock the 14th GOLDA.

Stop dragging yourself with quack nostrums or "cures." Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and Cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balsam is used. Druggist will supply 10c, trial size or 50c, full size. We sell it.

H.L.V. BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y. City. Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balsam to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed." — Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Helena, Mont.

Photographer Taylor will make call, inset photographs for a short time at \$1.50 per dozen and will be found every Monday at his Photo Car in Hartford. 39 ff

Mr. Talt is "succeeding beyond his best expectations in his work of organizing a lodge of the Knights of Honor. Eleven Members were added on Tuesday of this week. We congratulate Hartford upon getting one of the strongest new lodges of this order ever organized. We have made a personal examination into the history and workings of the Knights of Honor, and give it our unqualified endorsement as a fraternal and benevolent order of the highest type. It is just what it purports to be; and we sincerely advise every man in the community to take advantage of the present opportunity to join without paying any initiation fee. The Lodge will be organized the first of July.

KENNEWICK. The Methodist Church will hold their quarterly Conference in the Christian Church at Sugar Grove on Saturday before the third Sunday in this month. They are looking for a good congregation on that day.

Mrs. H. M. Allen, who has been very ill with Bright's disease of the kidney, is able to be out again.

Some honey lover fitted and carried away a bee cap last Friday night longing to T. M. Daugherty. There is no clew to the thief only they left a chisel.

II Morris is repairing F. M. Crowder's house.

CLOTHOOPER.

For sale at 50c, and \$1.00 by all druggists. SCOTT & BROWN, Mfg. Chemists, New York.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Floating Studios at Calhoun. Mr. J. B. Rowe was in town this week.

Ice drinks of all kinds at Williams & Bell's.

Mr. E. F. Buskill, Point Pleasant, is in town.

Mr. Ellis Owen, Owingsboro, was in town Sunday.

\$1 will buy a man's fine shoe at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Yard wide bleach cotton for 5c at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Mrs. Annie Allen has been quite sick this week.

Mr. J. S. Field, Cincinnati, was in town this week.

Mrs. E. L. Herring has returned from a visit to Olaton.

Mr. J. M. McIntire, Cereso, gave us a pleasant call Wednesday.

Miss Eva Hines, Rockport, is visiting Miss Mabelle Hocker.

\$1 will buy a good pair ladies fine shoes at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Call on E. L. Bullington for anything in the tonsorial line.

Call on Field & Son for the cheapest and best Buggy Harness.

Mr. L. R. Renner has been appointed postmaster at Centertown.

Mr. C. B. Morehead, Centertown, was in town Tuesday on business.

Sheriff C. P. Keown and wife spent last week at the Nashville Exposition.

Mr. R. T. Tweedell and wife visited relatives in Owingsboro this week.

Gentlemen shoes in ox blood and chocolate for \$1.50 at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Don't hitch your horse out in the weather, put him in Field's stable.

Field & Son will take the best care of your horse when you come to town.

Mrs. Ambrose, of Sulphur Springs, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Polley Collins, this week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Coleman are attending the Baptist Association at Georgetown this week.

Don't smother to death, but keep cool by taking cream sodas Williams & Bell's Drug store.

Go to Griffin's Drug Store and keep cool by eating Orange Soda, Pine Apple, Bon Bon &c.

A large number of people from Hartford attended Children's Day exercises at No Creek last Sunday.

Mrs. Mabel Kinney and Mary Owen, of Owingsboro, are visiting relatives and friends in Hartford this week.

We want your produce, will pay you the highest market price and sell you goods at a very low price.

J. E. FOGLE & CO.

Remember Field's bus meets all trains. For the most pleasant ride to Beaver Dam, leave your order at Field's Livery Stable.

The colored people of Taylor Mules have organized a Masonic Lodge. J. D. Walker was elected Master and Joe H. Glover Senior Warden.

Ion. C. S. Taylor, of Crowsell, passed through Hartford last Friday enroute to Shinkle Chapel to attend the County Sunday School Convention.

Messrs. D. E. Thomas, G. T. Westerfield, Ab Yeiser, M. Bean, T. H. Black, Jas. Hinda, Wayne Griffin and A. E. Pate are at the mouth of Muddy Creek this week on a fishing trip.

Mrs. Fannie Hardwick Newman Dead.

News reached Hartford Wednesday evening that Mrs. Fannie Hardwick Newman was dead, and a gloom was spread over our little city, for she was universally popular here where she was born and lived until she married.

Mrs. Newman was born in Hartford October 7, 1870, and was married to Mr. Geo. R. Newman October 7, 1889, who was then living at Central City; died Wednesday at the residence of Mr. E. W. Taylor, of Greenville, where she was visiting, and the remains were entered in Oakwood Cemetery near here yesterday morning after funeral services at the residence of her brother, Mr. W. G. Hardwick, conducted by Rev. J. S. McDaniel.

She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church and had lived an upright Christian life. She leaves a husband and a host of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

Thus the good Lord has seen fit to pluck from earth one of His sweetest jewels and leaves another vacant chair around the heartstone of what was once a large family of children.

The REPUBLICAN joins the many friends of the family in sympathy.

In Scott's Emulsion the taste of the oil is fully disguised, making it almost as palatable as milk.

For sale at 50c, and \$1.00 by all druggists. SCOTT & BROWN, Mfg. Chemists, New York.

Fathers Day's elegant line. Take your look to Field's Livery Stable.

Good heavy domes at 10c at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Only 6c for a boy's suit at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Good calicoes at 4c per yard at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Leave your orders for Job Work with THE REPUBLICAN.

The will be a picnic at Render tomorrow. Everybody invited.

All wool pants for men for only \$1.50 at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Big line of wash goods for little money at J. E. Fogle & Co's.

Try our cold soda.

WILLIAMS & BELL.

Chas. Rogers Ice Cream Parlor is a popular place for the young people.

Miss Mabelle Hocker has returned from a visit to friends at Rockport.

Remember Bullington will give you a good shave, hair trim or shampoo.

Mr. Dick Bennett, St. Louis, was in town yesterday. He formerly lived in the No Creek country.

Mr. J. R. Hunter and daughter, Mrs. Calloway, Smallhouse, gave us a pleasant call yesterday.

Select your choice as being the most popular teacher of Ohio county and vote accordingly.

Buy your goods at J. E. Fogle & Co's cash store. They will please you in quality and price.

Rev. J. S. McDaniel, Greenville, was the guest of Mr. J. W. Ford and family yesterday.

Buy your groceries from Pate Bros.

They always have the freshest and cheapest goods on the market.

Mrs. E. W. Taylor and children, Greenville, were the guests of Capt. S. Cox and family yesterday.

Mr. S. C. Walker moved his family yesterday from the Hartland House to the house near the water Mill.

Dr. J. S. Coleman will preach at Green River Church in Daviess county the 4th Sunday in this month.

Bring us your country produce—we pay the highest market price.

PATE BROS.

Lyman Williams has moved his laundry office to E. L. Bullington's barber shop. Save your work for him.

Dr. J. R. Pirtle is attending the Dental Association at Owensboro this week.

Mr. T. J. Lea, City Tax Collector of Owensboro, visited his sister, Mrs. W. G. Hardwick, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. W. S. Kirby, of Dallas, Texas, who has been the guest of Mr. W. B. Render and family has returned to his home.

Rev. G. J. Bean will preach at Sulphur Springs next Sunday. The Spring Ground will be opened free to everybody.

The following named persons have paid their subscription to THE REPUBLICAN since our last issue: J. C. Herrell, Hartford.

We still have a few pieces of queensware that we will sell cheap for cash. Call and see them.

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Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

COLORED DECORATION.

Hartford, Ky., May 29.—Address prepared and delivered by Rev. J. H. White on the occasion of Decoration of the colored soldier's graves. Subject: "A Tribute to our Fallen Heroes."

MEMBERS:—I am asked by Washington Edison G. A. R. Past to address you on this occasion, and pay a tribute to our fallen heroes, who fought, bled and died on the field of battle.

The negro race is of greatest antiquity; a hardy people endowed with some enviable qualities; has and is struggling under almost insuperable obstacles and burdens; but has always been loyal to the old flag which now floats over a free United States.

He has shown himself worthy and competent to a commendable degree that he has contributed and does by his right, strong arm add to the material development of his country; and as a soldier he has in every struggle of his country for liberty; he has marched forward to battle, laid bare his noble breast, fought like the bravest, and died by the thousands that he might attest his devotion to the cause he loved.

There never was a braver, more docile, more reliable, self-sacrificing soldier ever donned the uniform or bore arms more credibly against the country's foe, no student of history will question or deny this assertion.

With these facts stated we will proceed to some historical facts.

Historians tell us, even when a slave, that the negro has shown a greater willingness to lay down himself upon the altar of his country than the white man North or South was willing to let him do so.

But a wise, ever-ruining providence has invariably opened the way, and he has gone to do all he could to save this government from its foes. Hence we behold him in the war for American independence against British injustice, the war of 1812, and that of the late rebellion against the Federal Government.

THE NEGRO IN THE REVOLUTIONARY.

And here before the war was on we find a negro in the person of Christopher Attacks in the streets of Boston endeavoring to repel the advance of the British troops on their march through the city. The feeling against these soldiers on the part of the citizens was intense, urged on by the popular indignation, Christopher Attacks, the leader, advanced upon them with his motley crew, using as weapons stones, clubs, and clenched fist crying, "The way to get rid of these soldiers is to attack the main guard; strike at the root; this is the nest."

The order was given and the attack was made. The British fired upon them and Christopher Attacks fell dead.

This brave negro leader was the first to shed blood and that his own for American independence. He with the three white heroes who died on that spot were buried in the same grave. Of these the poet says:

"Long as in freedom's cause the wise contend,
Dear to your country shall your fame extend,
While to the world the lettered stones shall tell,
Where Caldwell, Attacks, Gray and Mannerick fell."

The scene of this sacrifice was under the shadow of Faneuil Hall, known as the cradle of liberty, and within whose sacred precincts the body of this hero was laid in state till the day of burial.

American discontent with British taxation without representation increased until the Revolutionary war broke out in all its fury. Here the black hero claimed first honors.

There is a historical spot in Charleston, Mass., marked by that old Revolutionary monument at Bunker's Hill. It was here on the 17th day of June, 1775, that the troops of King George pitched battle against the hardy son of the irreducible Americans. The gallant British Maj. Pitt, ordered the charge, saying, "the day is ours." His commanding presence and courage so alarmed the Americans that none seemed to know what must be done. Then it was that intrepid negro soldier, Peter Salem, advanced to the front leveling his gun at the King's officer, sent a ball through his body and he fell as did Gorham of Gatt before David.

This shot was the day for American freedom from the British yoke.

So long as Bunker Hill monument shall stand, so long shall be remembered the black hero of that day in the minds of a patriotic people.

We notice that the negro shed his own blood first and was first to spill the blood of the enemy to give to America her freedom, her independence, etc.

We again make mention of another negro who comes in for honors by the name of Salem Poor. He was a man of dignified bearing, fearless as a soldier and trusted as a comrade. Fifteen white men of eminence who had full knowledge of him has this to say of him:

"To set forth the particulars of his conduct would be tedious, we beg leave to say in the person of said negro soldier centers a brave, gallant soldier. The remarks due to great and distinguished character we submit to Congress."

I relate to you another daring successful feat of a negro soldier in New Port, R. I. Lieut-Col. Barton had the plan for the capture of the British Maj. Gen. Prescott. The negro soldier was named Prince. Barton and Prince were close together. The guard was misled by them. The house was reached. Prince by well-directed rams with his hand head

gnined entrance to the mansion, one insinde he, Prince, forced open Gen. General Prex's bedroom door with bolts of the head and captured his man before he could recover from his surprise.

This was a double military stroke as an important prisoner was made and an American General was set free in the person of Maj. Gen. Lee.

In recognition of the valuable service of the Rhode Island negro troops in this war I will report to you the words of Dr. Harris himself a white man and a soldier. He said:

"Yes a regiment of negroes fighting for our liberty and independence, not a white man among them but their own officers stationed in the same responsible position."

Had they been faithful or given away before the enemy all would have been lost. Three times in succession were they attacked with most desperate valor and fury by well disciplined and veteran troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault, and thus preserved our army from capture. They fought through the war; they were brave, hardy troops; they helped to gain our liberty and independence."

Once more we mention the negro soldier in the strife.

In a battle in charge of Gen. Stump the Americans were badly repulsed in a critical moment a negro by the name of Jeffreys, who was only a common soldier, rushed forward and mounted a horse and took the command and gained the day for the Americans. As a reward for this successful bravery he was titled Major Jeffrey. Long after the war he was respected by all classes for bravery.

There were at least 50,000 negroes who fought to gain American independence. In battle they were the acknowledged equal of the white soldiers. Then let the negro sing and feel the force of these lines:

"Our country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

Oh, ye young men, sons of veterans, and ye women of the race learn with pride what the black American heroes did in the Revolutionary times to help to give to the world the grandest republic ever known.

THE NEGRO IN THE WAR OF 1812.

To follow the history of our country we come to the war of 1812. This war was waged against the British as a protest against the insults which that government perpetuated upon our Nation's Navy.

The strife culminated in the battle of New Orleans. That city, which is the Queen City of the Gulf, was threatened by the invasion of the royal troops. This caused great alarm among the Americans. The hearts of the people beat heavy with fear. General Jackson, who was in command of our interest at that time, called for volunteers.

The black sons of the republic rejoiced in the opportunity given to serve their country flew to arms at once.

500 of them placed themselves at the command of General Jackson.

These were the more acceptable because the whites were divided on the issues of the war.

The hour of conflict came on. Every man black and white was a General in himself and an inveterate foe.

The enemy advanced, the order to fire was given and executed with precision and deadly effect.

When the smoke of battle had cleared away the British were gone and leaving their dead and wounded on the battle field dyed in their own blood.

The day was the Americans with equal honors to the black and white heroes. Thus we see again freedom cause defended again by the noble black heroes. I will recite to you the words of the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, in Congress in 1850 he said:

"But however it may have been in the northern states. I can tell the Senator what happened in the southern states at this period. I believe I shall be born out in the saying that no regiment did better service at New Orleans than did the black regiment, which was organized under General Jackson himself, after a most glorious appeal to the patriotism and honor of the people of color of that region, and which after they came out of the war received the thanks of Gen. Jackson in a proclamation which has been thought worthy of being inscribed on the pages of history."

All of this and more also might be said of their valor in the Navy.

THE NEGRO IN THE LATE WAR.

Lastly we come to deal with our fallen heroes in our late war.

First let it be remembered, as in the Revolutionary war, the negro was not wanted.

Even President Lincoln remarked to Dr. Payton, of Chicago, when urged to press the negro into service said:

"If we were to arm them I fear that in a few weeks there would be in the hands of the rebels."

In short they did not believe that the negro would fight and seemingly demanded that he prove himself a soldier before facing the enemy, remind us of the father who told his boys never go near the water until they had learned to swim. And the Irishman who could not get on his horse until he had won it in a race.

We notice that the negro shed his own blood first and was first to spill the blood of the enemy to give to America her freedom, her independence, etc.

We again make mention of another negro who comes in for honors by the name of Salem Poor. He was a man of dignified bearing, fearless as a soldier and trusted as a comrade. Fifteen white men of eminence who had full knowledge of him has this to say of him:

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This was a double military stroke as an important prisoner was made and an American General was set free in the person of Maj. Gen. Lee.

In recognition of the valuable service of the Rhode Island negro troops in this war belongs to Gen. David Hunter in 1862. When the 20th Regt of C. U. S. troops was ready to leave Rikers Island for service, the members of the Union League of New York proposed to give them a reception, but some of the members did not wish to expose them to a mob of violence and they informed the commander of the regiment, Col. Bauman, and asked him if he thought he could get through the city. To which the nerve commander replied: "Give me room to find my regiment and if it cannot march through New York it is not fit to go into the field." This settled the matter. The police cleared a space for it to land at 56th street and with bayonets, loaded muskets, marching music and company front they marched through the most aristocratic street in the city. Their manly appearance and military bearing produced the wildest enthusiasm and cheering. The march became a triumphal procession, a perfect ovation, a hundred thousand loyal citizens, including some of the wealthiest and most refined ladies and gentlemen showed their approval by encouraging plaudits and enthusiastic cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and showering them with bouquets.

Thus with their valor, heroism and patriotism won for them the recognition at the hands of Banks, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan, Grant and President Lincoln, and the liberty loving people from Maine, the pine tree state, to California, the golden shore on the west.

Tell it to your children that their fathers rallied to the stars and stripes for freedom and the Union to the number of 192,000 of black braves as true and tried as ever pulled a trigger of a musket. Tell your children they fought in 419 battles. Tell them that 80,000 laid down their lives for the Union. Tell them of the massacre of Ft. Pillow where every negro soldier, 262 in number, were slain.

We will make brief mention of the engagement at Port Hudson. Col. Stansfield said to the colored guard, "protect, defend, die for, but do not surrender these flags."

Anselme Plancanico, the colored guard, said: "Colonel, I will bring back these colors to you in honor or report to God the reason why."

Brave words were these. After a long march they reached the scene of battle. They were repeated ordered to charge the enemy's stronghold and repeatedly they obeyed with alacrity and undaunted courage, under a torrent of grape shot and musket balls. It was cannon to the right of them, cannons to the left of them, cannons in front of them. Worried and thundered stormed at with shot and shell.

What must they do? Theirs was not to make reply; theirs was not to reason why; theirs was but to do and die. Seven times they charged the confederate fortress only to fall back with diminished numbers. It was here that they proved to the world that negroes will fight. Poor Anselme did not return back with the flag as with hundreds of others of his comrades but reported to God the reason why.

Hal I the time to speak of the battle of Milken Bend, Ft. Wayne, Olney, Royken Mill and a score of others I would do so, but I must stay at the battle of Nashville 10,000 black Phalanx soldiers were arrayed in battle array and after the smoke of battle had cleared away 3,000 negro heroes were found dead on the battle field. Yea, a noble sacrifice on freedom's alter. When Gen. Thomas rode over the battle field and saw the bodies of the colored soldiers laying side by side, he turned to his staff and said: "Gentlemen, the question is settled; negroes will fight." Thus ended the war elevating the brave black heroes crowned with glory and imperishable laurels.

When therefore the last drum shall beat, the last bugle note, and the roll of the Nations shall be heard and the names of Philip, Leonidas, Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Napoleon and Wellington are sounded on the lips of the worshippers of heroes, with equal praise shall be heard the names of Attuck, Peter Salem, Capt. Callo, Col. Shaw, the talented and Web, Toussaint, L. Overture. A race with such indomitable courage under such discouragement, most have under God a future inspiration and glorious.

We fail not to remember the surviving veterans and bow our heads in recognition to you and your wives, daughters and sons. As you decorate the graves of your fallen heroes from year to year you perpetuate those institutions of patriotism, courage and zeal which has made this government the noblest and greatest over which the stars and stripes ever hung.

A REMINISCENCE.

One Young Woman's impression of Fannie Kemble—A Man-Hater.

As one looks back over a period of ten or twelve years on the people who have crossed one's path in that time, what a strangely confused mass of images appears! Some are of absorbing interest, others very much the reverse, but all alike, from sheer force of numbers, are blurred and indistinct. To-night some of these passing figures have been dimly distinguished from the crowd and become clear and vivid. Let me try to photograph one—it will only be a snapshot.

I see a small and somewhat feeble old lady of a wonderfully dignified presence. The scene is a mountain hotel high in the Alps; I can hear the winter wind behind it now, and the tinkling of the cow bells, and distinctly remember my flight on being presented to the aforesaid old lady by the kind hostess with whom both she and I were staying, in

regiment of soldiers during the civil war belongs to Gen. David Hunter in 1862. When the 20th Regt of C. U. S. troops was ready to leave Rikers Island for service, the members of the Union League of New York proposed to give them a reception, but some of the members did not wish to expose them to a mob of violence and they informed the commander of the regiment, Col. Bauman, and asked him if he thought he could get through the city. To which the nerve commander replied: "Give me room to find my regiment and if it cannot march through New York it is not fit to go into the field." This settled the matter. The police cleared a space for it to land at 56th street and with bayonets, loaded muskets, marching music and company front they marched through the most aristocratic street in the city. Their manly appearance and military bearing produced the wildest enthusiasm and cheering. The march became a triumphal procession, a perfect ovation, a hundred thousand loyal citizens, including some of the wealthiest and most refined ladies and gentlemen showed their approval by encouraging plaudits and enthusiastic cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and showering them with bouquets.

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No Cripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The old fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which bear you all to power, are not in it with Hood's. They do not

and easy to operate, a true

of Hood's Pills, which are up-to-date in every respect.

Take one or two of the

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The only pills to take with Hood's Harpoon.

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